



## Swift Social Change Drawing Spain Closer to the Rest of Western Europe

By Edward Schumacher  
*New York Times Service*

MADRID — There is still the blood of bullfights, the salty swinging skirts of flamenco, the shuffle of old women in black going daily to Mass.

But as Spain tries to assess the political and economic effects of joining the European Community, as agreed in Brussels late last month, a dramatic social transformation is drawing the country closer to the rest of Western Europe.

The popular Spanish images depicted by writers such as Ernest Hemingway and George Orwell have not disappeared. But over the last two decades, and particularly since the death of Franco in 1975, Spaniards have been casting off nearly four centuries of isolationism.

"It is spectacular how a very different Spain has been created," said Juan Pablo Fusi, an historian at the University of Salamanca. "You can see the changes from one day to the next. Few countries have had such a rapid change of such intensity."

The changes can be seen in the streets. Middle-class women and shop assistants wear French fashions. Teen-agers sport spiked and

brilliantly colored coiffures equal to the best of the London punks.

The venerable Spanish bar, with tapas such as marinated octopus and blood sausages to pick on, has been closing to make way for hamburger franchises and a popular chain called VIPS, where the latest rock albums and movie videos are served up along with Italian pastas.

A virtual revolution has taken place in sexual mores. Pedro Ruiz, a popular actor, recently advertised condoms on the state-run television. The act provoked a dispute and was withdrawn, but it was a far cry from a decade ago when Mr. Ruiz's former wife was evicted from a pharmacy, he said, for even asking for condoms because they were socially frowned on.

Divorce was legalized in 1980, and the parliament approved a law permitting abortions in limited cases two years ago, although the measure's constitutionality is being contested.

Spaniards are divided over what many see as a drop in morals, but almost all welcome a parallel explosion in high culture. Plays by Beckett, Kafka and Werner Fassbinder are featured in Madrid's theaters as Spaniards try to catch up with 20th-century European

drama, much of which was banned under Franco.

The changes have a dark side. Crime, much of it related to drugs, is up as cocaine has become popular among the middle class, and heroin addicts are numerous in major cities such as Bilbao.

Spain, geographically isolated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees, began to pull into itself in the early 1900s. The country resisted the Reformation and other movements that swept the Continent. Franco, backed by a strongly conservative Roman Catholic Church, continued to emphasize that Spain was different and morally superior.

But Spaniards began to change socially in the 1960s as an extended economic boom brought industrialization and higher living standards. The population went from being mostly rural to one in which roughly three-quarters of the almost 37 million people today live in cities.

The death of Franco meant the end of censorship, but new ideas had already been infiltrating with the waves of European tourists coming here, mostly from West Germany, Sweden and Britain.

According to a recent poll by the



Young Spaniards enjoying night life in a disco bar in Madrid. UPI Photo

Catholic Church, 30 percent of Spaniards still regularly attend Mass, among the highest percentages in Europe.

But the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González, elected in 1982, today sets the more secular tone for the new Spain.

Social scientists say that perhaps the most profound change has been a displayed sense of political moderation since Franco's death. An attempted coup in 1981 failed, and today the far right and the far left together hold less than 10 percent of the vote.

Spaniards are finally even laughing about the civil war. A current comedy film hit, "The Small Cow," ends with matadors from opposite sides in the war competing with their capes over a cow caught between the opposing lines. The cow drops dead.

## Wage Strikes Erupt Again In Denmark

*The Associated Press*

COPENHAGEN — Anger over a government-imposed collective wage agreement aroused renewed labor protests Tuesday, and Denmark braced for large-scale demonstrations and possible nationwide strikes on Wednesday.

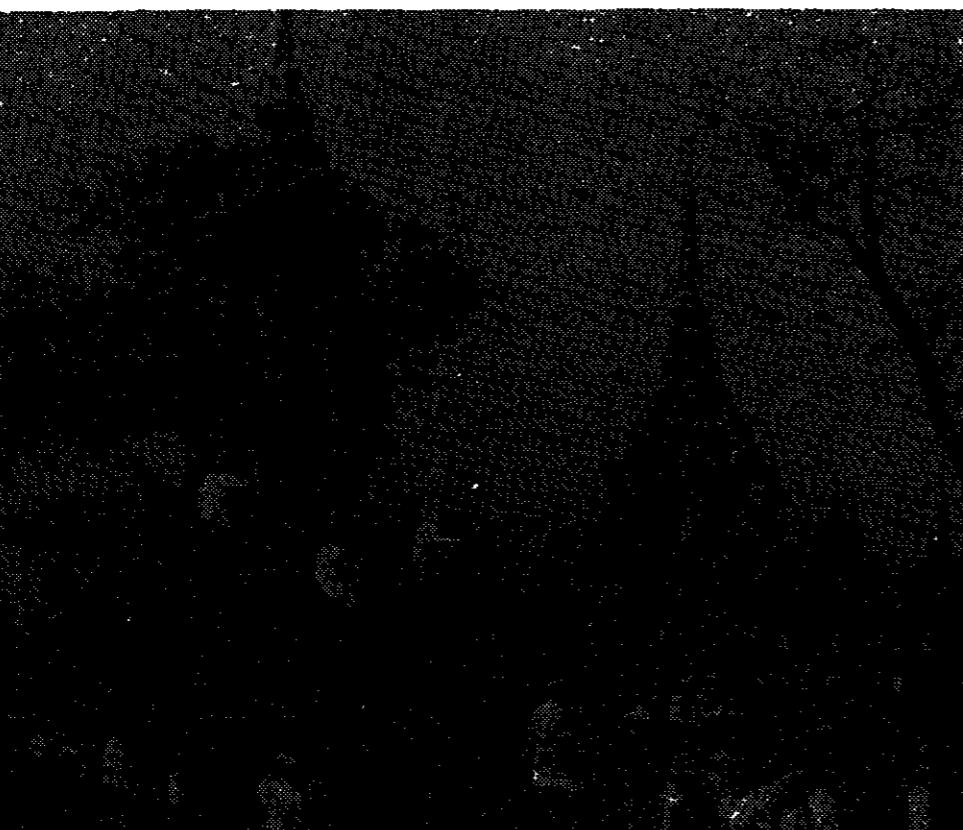
After a five-day Easter holiday, new walkouts and continuing wildcat strikes idled as many as 15,000 workers in the private sector, primarily in Copenhagen and other cities, according to a survey by the Danish Employers Association.

There was no count of public employees involved in action affecting hospitals, schools, day-care institutions, mail delivery and garbage collection.

Strikes and rallies on Wednesday are expected to show to what degree militants have managed to take control of Denmark's labor protests from the National Federation of Trade Unions.

The federation, representing about 320,000 workers, has been calling for an end to further attempts to undo a legislated wage settlement engineered by the center-right coalition government of Prime Minister Poul Schlüter, a conservative.

Mr. Schlüter's action a week ago was intended to end lockouts and strikes that began March 24.



The Associated Press  
Chariot bearing Queen Rambhai Barni's body to her funeral pyre in Bangkok.

## Bangkok Cremates a Siamese Queen Funeral Is Carried Out With Royal Pomp and Ceremony

By Denis D. Gray  
*The Associated Press*

BANGKOK — To the wail of conch shells and the boom of cannon, 206 soldiers in ancient uniform pulled a chariot containing the body of a Siamese queen to her 10-story-high funeral pyre.

The funeral on Tuesday of Queen Rambhai Barni, wife of the late King Rama VII, was regarded as the grandest royal ceremony held in Thailand in recent decades. The queen died last May at the age of 79 and her body was placed inside a gilded urn within Bangkok's Grand Palace.

In accordance with religious custom, the cremation was scheduled on an auspicious date nearly a year after her death from a heart attack.

Princess Rambhai, a beauty in her youth, was proclaimed queen in

1925 and held that position until her husband's abdication nine years later.

Rama VII was Thailand's last absolute monarch. A revolution in 1932 ushered in a constitutional monarchy. It marked the end of Siam and the beginning of the modern state known as Thailand.

The funeral with the queen's body was taken from the Grand Palace on Tuesday morning and placed on the Royal Great Victory Chariot for a two-hour funeral procession over a 1.7-mile (2.8-kilometer) route through old Bangkok.

Four cannons fired 300 times and a funeral dirge was played throughout the procession, which ended at a 87-foot edifice specially constructed on the Sanam Luang, or royal field, in the shadows of the Grand Palace. The pyre is located within the elaborately decorated rectangular building known as the Golden Meru.

Later Tuesday, King Bhumipol Adulyadej lit the pyre. Rites and ceremonies prescribed by both Hindu and Buddhist traditions were to continue until Saturday.

The queen's ashes will rest at the base of a Buddhist image in Bangkok's Ratchabophit Temple alongside those of her husband. The bone relics of the queen will be kept in an urn within the Grand Palace.

The last royal cremation was held in 1955 for the current king's grandmother.

The government, armed forces, fire department and royal household were mobilized for Tuesday's ceremony, which was viewed by millions on television and seen by more than 100,000 people who flocked to the state.

Mr. Gandhi's most dramatic gesture came 10 days ago, when he traveled to the state and promised to build a hydroelectric project and take other steps to improve its economy.

Despite these steps, even the so-called moderate Sikhs have said that they will not negotiate until Mr. Gandhi meets their demands for greater self-government and restitution of damages from the November riots.

Attention is now focusing on April 13, a day that marks two anniversaries. One is the so-called baptism of the Sikh religion in 1699 by the last of its gurus, who enunciated the principle of fighting to protect the religious freedom of Sikhs and Hindus. The other marks the day in 1919 when British troops opened fire on a crowd in Amritsar, killing and wounding thousands of Indian troops out of the state.

King Rama VII accepted the decrease of his power but felt uneasy and went into self-imposed exile with his wife in Britain. He died in 1941 and because of the war his funeral in London was attended by only 16 members of the royal family.

The queen returned to Thailand in 1949, living in an eastern province where she helped the rural poor by reviving handicraft industries. She moved back to Bangkok in 1968.

King Bhumipol, also known as Rama IX, is an extremely popular and powerful ruler. He and members of the royal family spend most of each year in the countryside helping people with many royal sponsored projects.

The American-born king is also a linguist, composer, jazz musician and artist. His political movements are low-keyed but he has stepped in on several occasions in recent years to defuse crises within the government and military.

Thousands of farmers and working-class people gathered at the site, many intent on laying scented wood and flowers on the pyre.

Despite the grandeur of the ceremony, royal funerals in earlier times were even longer and more elaborate with the pyres sometimes as high as 30 stories. King Rama V, Thailand's 19th century modernizing king, ordered a scaling down of such events for the sake of economy and his dictum has been followed since.

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## BRIEFS

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a more than 200,000-ton  
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"Before this, we have always  
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**n Markets**

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

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## Soviet Has New Missile to Replace SS-20, U.S. Says

By Walter Pincus  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has begun flight tests of a successor to the SS-20 nuclear missile, indicating that further deployments of the 18-year-old weapon were doubtful even before the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced a moratorium Sunday on intermediate-range missile systems, according to experts inside and outside the U.S. government.

This information suggests that Mr. Gorbachev's plan to halt further deployment of the medium-range SS-20 until November comes at a time when Moscow may be switching to a more modern missile.

The new Soviet missile has been given the designation SS-X-28 by the Pentagon, according to one source.

A brief reference in "Soviet Mil-

itary Power," the U.S. Defense Department's annual review of Soviet weaponry, refers to a modified SS-20 that will "have even greater accuracy and other improvements over the current SS-20."

If the Soviet moratorium referred only to further SS-20 deployments, it was "like him saying the Soviets would stop doing what they were planning to stop doing anyway," Steven Meyer, an expert on Soviet weaponry, said Monday.

Mr. Meyer, a consultant to U.S. government agencies, is an associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He said the rhythm of Soviet missile production over the past 25 years indicated that a modernized intermediate-range missile with greater accuracy and reliability than the SS-20 was long overdue.

According to Reagan administration officials, the Soviet Union has deployed 414 of the three-war-

head, road-mobile missiles at bases across the country. With their 2,500-mile (4,000-kilometer) range, the roughly 270 SS-20s west of the Urals could hit targets in Western Europe and North Africa. The remaining SS-20s in central and eastern Soviet territory could reach China, Southeast Asia, Japan and most of Alaska.

The deployed missiles, which carry more than 1,200 warheads, have been "far more than you could rationalize for military purposes," Mr. Meyer said.

He suggested that government

sources agreed that the last 50 to

100 SS-20s deployed over the past two years were "for political purposes, to match American deployments" of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles.

The U.S. missiles, which are to be fully deployed by 1988, were designed to balance the introduction of the SS-20s.

The number of U.S. missiles was set at 572, not enough to present a serious first-strike threat to Moscow. The range of the Pershing-2 also was limited to 1,000 miles so the missile could not reach Moscow.

Before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization approved the "two-track decision," which called for both negotiation and deployment, Leonid I. Brezhnev, then the Soviet president, offered to reduce Soviet missiles unilaterally if no U.S. Pershing or cruise missiles were sent to Europe. The NATO allies rejected that approach.

The Reagan administration in 1981 made its "zero option" offer, proposing in the negotiations that the United States would drop its plan to put missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union destroyed all its SS-20s.

Mr. Brezhnev's response at that time was to call for a moratorium

by both sides on deployments of all such weapons while talks were under way. Faced with U.S. rejection of that approach, a year later he offered a unilateral freeze of SS-20s, if U.S. deployments were delayed. It was an offer similar to the one made Sunday by Mr. Gorbachev.

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■ Reaction in France

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from Paris:

A spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry said Tuesday that his government has "noted with satisfaction" reports that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev plan a summit meeting.

But the spokesman said the French government also "recalls that it was precisely the deployment of these new missiles by the Soviet Union between 1977 and 1983 which led the members of NATO's integrated military command to try to correct the disequilibrium thus created."

The president had hoped for

something new coming from a new leader with an opportunity to take

the stalemate that has existed for years on various issues.

"It doesn't have to be on arms control," the official said, "but that is the most visible forum and one that would have the most resonance."

Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, expressed open irritation at the publicity given Mr. Gorbachev's arms control statements.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Some SS-20 Moratorium

In 1977, while the European strategic scene was essentially in repose, the Soviet Union started aiming new, menacing, mobile, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles at Western Europe. Its evident purpose was to test the post-Vietnam possibilities of weakening Europe's Atlantic tie. Through two U.S. administrations, a NATO response was shaped and put into effect: to negotiate and, when that failed, deploy countering missiles. The response had its costs and flaws but — the essential point — the Atlantic tie held. Through it all, for eight years, SS-20s were being relentlessly wheeled into place at the rate of one a week. Soon or later, all knew, Moscow would have to stop, there being no valid military reason and no political reason, beyond intimidation, to go on.

Now Mikhail Gorbachev says Moscow has stopped. As everyone expected, he presented the half as a good-faith moratorium for which the Soviet Union should be compensated, by November, with a half to the U.S. deployments. Otherwise, he said, his government will review the moratorium. In something of a similar tease, he held off from public confirmation of a summit with President Reagan.

Some moratorium. It gives the Soviets an advantage in intermediate-range missile warheads on the order of, at this moment, 8 or 10 to 1. Meanwhile they are working up a new mobile missile. Their plain strategy is to make political capital, especially in Europe, out of

the moratorium and out of the familiar, stale calls for a freeze on strategic weapons and a ban on space weaponry that Mr. Gorbachev also made in his Sunday statement. By this reach for Western opinion, Moscow evidently hopes to improve its bargaining position at the arms control talks under way in Geneva.

In the earlier period the Soviets went for broke and tried to block U.S. deployments altogether while proceeding with their own. They ended up creating disparity in the numbers that was bound to be extremely difficult to narrow by negotiation. And the earlier talks brought no narrowing, only deadlock.

In the talks going on now in Geneva, the Reagan administration apparently means to concentrate on reducing the longer-range offensive strategic arms and, meanwhile, to try to fold in the intermediate-range missiles, which are militarily less significant but still of major political importance. The Kremlin is still trying to make the U.S. deployments a wedge between the United States and Europe.

The requirement for the Western allies is unchanged: to continue negotiating on the whole range of strategic weapons with Moscow and to keep it clearly in mind why they should respond to the SS-20s in the first place. Those weapons represented an effort to establish an intimidating nuclear presence. They are, in very large numbers, still there.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Who Can Govern Sudan?

Last week President Gaafar Nimeiri risked a visit to Washington despite clear warnings of trouble at home. Food riots and a general strike darkened Khartoum. Mr. Nimeiri finally hurried homeward, but too late. He now sits in Cairo, brooding about his ouster by General Abdul Rahman Swarreddin, his handpicked defense minister. The new regime proclaims its earnest hope for better times, free elections and "dialogue" with the disaffected. Meanwhile, the United States has lost an important, generally sensible friend. And the carpet pulled from under him bore the initials of the International Monetary Fund.

At the fund's insistence, and with \$67 million in blocked American aid as an inducement, Sudan was pressured into raising prices on essential goods. That sparked the riots that undid its president. The point will not be lost on other supplicants in the same queue.

The United States had sound fiscal reasons to press for those reforms. Overborrowed, parched by drought and drained by futile

development plans, Sudan virtually squandered \$200 million a year in U.S. economic and military aid. But in misjudging the sturdiness of the regime, Washington was actually overestimating Mr. Nimeiri's political skill.

He seized power in a 1969 coup and prospered on a pragmatic course. He ended a civil war by unifying the Moslem North and the non-Moslem South. But in recent years, pressed by Islamic radicals within and without, he robbed the South of its autonomy and imposed a brutal Islamic justice.

This disarray now passes to the military, whose senior leaders evidently acted to end off a coup by more radical officers. At risk is the brighter half of Mr. Nimeiri's record: support for the Camp David accords and friendship with Egypt, defiance of Libya's Colonel Moamer Qadhafi and the recent generosity to Ethiopian refugees. Who can now control this country of seven frontiers, two regions and a multitude of hungry people?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Gorbachev's Equivocal Gambit

What substance there is in Mikhail Gorbachev's inaugural essay in East-West relations is useful, but there is not yet enough of it to establish in what way his policy, as opposed to his style, is going to differ from that of his predecessors. Mr. Gorbachev can be read in two ways. Either this is a conciliatory move toward an early summit meeting with Mr. Reagan, for which there is some evidence in the generally positive tone of his other remarks. Or it is what the White House and Mrs. Thatcher suspect it to be: a device to re-create discord in the Western camp. The Kremlin has not been above such stratagems in the past; but the hope here is that Mr. Gorbachev is already better informed about West European opinion than the Soviet rulers who preceded him, and will know that although there can be a lot of internecine Western argument, the basis of the alliance is not in serious doubt. The West's response should take into account the possibility of influencing Mr. Gorbachev early in his tenure by taking him at his word.

— The Guardian (London).

The way Washington rejected the idea is an indication of confusion and concern about the possible psychological effect of Mr. Gorbachev's move. The United States would have done better to be more diplomatic about the announcement and view it as a new element in the Geneva East-West arms talks.

— Het Laatste Nieuws (Brussels).

### EC Membership Has a Price

The euphoria with which Spain and Portugal greeted the agreement on their inclusion in the EC will undoubtedly give way to a degree of disillusionment before long. One of the more serious illusions cherished by many Spaniards and Portuguese is that membership in the club will automatically bring them prosperity. In reality, a demanding process of economic reconstruction and modernization will

have to start if these countries are to be able to compete with their new partners. The example of Greece shows that economic imbalances may become even more pronounced for a time, as a relatively rapid elimination of tariffs on industrial products accompanies a period in which the new member's chief exports have to fight for a foothold in the Community.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The biggest concern of the Community was that admission of the two nations would greatly increase the output of agriculture and the fishing catch within the trading area. But concern was offset by the big consumer market, particularly Spain's 38-million population. This trade-off seems to favor the present members of the EC, since they are far more industrialized than Spain or Portugal.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

### Helping 'Contras' Won't Help

The "peace plan" that President Reagan offered to the government of Nicaragua last week is a cynical ploy to win over a few members of Congress who resist his belligerent policy. But aid to the "contras" will not bring peace. It will only prolong the bloodshed. Mr. Reagan and his aides refuse to face reality. They are wedded to an ideological wish-dream in which the Sandinists are forced to reshape their revolution to meet Washington's terms simply because the United States insists on it.

— The Los Angeles Times.

### No Idea How Japan Ticks

Americans have no idea how Japanese think and feel. Inevitably, the most flagrant Americans blunder in dealing with the Japanese are committed by people who not only lack knowledge of Japan but see no need to acquire any.

— Robert Christopher, a former foreign editor of Newsweek, quoted by columnist Hobart Rowen in The Washington Post.

### FROM OUR APRIL 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1910: Berlin Lifts Ban on Meetings

BERLIN — Herr von Jagow, the President of the Police of Berlin, has given permission for open-air meetings to be held [on April 10], but also have been given to confine the Berlin garrison to barracks in readiness for all eventualities. The Democratic papers are naturally very jubilant over the change in the attitude of the police authorities, which they assert is the first step toward recognition of the claim for a direct universal and secret suffrage. The reactionary papers express great astonishment at the removal of the prohibition and declare that the Police President will be responsible for anything which may occur as a result. Some ask whether this sudden turn over of the Police President is not consequent upon orders received from higher quarters.

#### 1935: Full Penalties for Soviet Youth

MOSCOW — A decree issued here [on April 9] states that henceforth, children and young people from 12 to 18 who commit a civil crime will be sentenced to the full penalty of the criminal law for adults. Despite the unqualified wording of the text, it was said officially that in no case would a child criminal be sentenced to death. In the case of a crime by a child, which, if committed by an adult would result in the death penalty, the court will find ground for leniency. The decision to place minors charged with crime in the hands of the criminal courts is intended to put a stop to the juvenile crime wave which recently raged in the Soviet Union. Reference to juvenile crime was made when the Moscow police were reinforced months ago.

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## A Clean New Page for Europe, Open for Text in Milan

By Giles Merritt

**B**RUSSELS — Newspapers tend to be uneasy about good news. Thus, the European press on the whole been grudging in its praise for the EC summit in Brussels that finally cleared the way for Spain and Portugal to join. One headline summed up the mood by offering only "Two Cheers for Europe."

During much of the March 29-30 meeting the talks seemed close to failure, risking both the collapse of the summit and of the European Community's scheduled enlargement to 12 countries. That brinkmanship, while nine of the heads of government haggled with Greece over its price for permitting enlargement to go ahead, has perhaps colored some commentators' views. Yet the truth is that the successful Brussels talks ushered in a new era for the EC.

The summit ended a lengthy period of internal bickering over EC budget contributions. It also demonstrated that despite the European nations' economic woes they have the political commitment needed to construct what from the beginning of next year will be the West's largest trading entity, with 320 million people.

The European Community now has a blank sheet of paper before it. The question is what it should write on it. The future shape of the Community is clear, but not its direction.

The member states need bold and imagina-

tive policies to reverse their decline. They need the market unification, monetary stability, investment confidence, technological partnerships and job-creating business climate that the Community has in principle always offered but in practice been unable to deliver.

Instead of the often ingenious compromises that patch various national schemes together enough to stop them from conflicting, the 12 need supranational projects that can override and eventually destroy national considerations. That is an old European ambition, of course, and one that always risks being dismissed as idealism. But the European nations' economic indicators show that the need for EC strength through unity has increased with each one of the Community's 28 years in existence.

That, though, is where the old-style prescriptions for Europe should end. The message that many policymakers are finding hard to grasp is that European solutions that were correct in 1957 are not always valid for 1983. The guidelines that suited the homogeneous original Community of six cannot be grafted onto the much more heterogeneous Community of 12.

Extremely flexible new programs are needed to allow member states to opt in or out. Chan-

celor Helmut Kohl, who has gained stature of late as a man of widening vision, has stressed that overhauling the whole concept of Community-level policies is the new priority. Left un-said but understood is the fact that such flexibilities are essential to stopping West Germany and France from forming a "fast-track Europe" with the Benelux countries and more or less ignoring the rest of the Community.

The membership negotiations with the Iberian countries dragged on for almost eight years — and they are only the beginning of the adjustments that enlargement will demand. The Community will from next Jan. 1 be fundamentally different, and that prospect will dominate the EC leaders' discussion of institutional reforms when they meet next in Milan at the end of June. Until they can agree about these reforms, there is little chance of any EC strategic blueprint for the 1990s.

There will in future be a powerful bloc of poor southern countries whose focus is not high technology so much as the creation of a "peasant's Europe." Portugal's GDP per capita is only 26 percent of the EC average; for Spain and Greece the figures are 53 and 41 percent, respectively. Together with Italy (76 percent),

however, they would constitute a blocking minority in the EC Council of Ministers even were the Community to adopt majority voting to streamline decision-making. What influence they may exert to switch farm subsidies from temperate northern crops to Mediterranean produce remains to be seen.

The outlook for institutional reform is uncertain. All European governments agree that the Council of Ministers can no longer struggle along with the system of unanimity decision-taking once there are 12 member states. Only the Benelux countries, though, favor the sort of European integration that is implicit in a rigorously applied majority voting system. The Milan summit is due to grapple with this issue of reforming the Council and perhaps strengthening the European Parliament, but no very satisfactory formula has so far emerged.

When the 10 heads of government assemble in Milan they will, for the first time in a good many years, have no EC squabble to resolve. They will be free at last to act like political strategists rather than like farm or finance ministers. That also means that they will have no alibi for failing to map out a new route for Europe. "Milan," as Helmut Kohl observed on March 30, "will be the moment of truth."

International Herald Tribune

## Peace in Southern Lebanon Depends on the Shiites

By Uri Lubrani

The writer is coordinator of Lebanese affairs for the Israeli government.

TEEL AVIV — Israel is in the final stages of redeploying its army, and soon it will have no troops in Lebanon. This prospect raises a number of questions about our relationship with our Shiite neighbors. We Israelis have made our position clear. The future now depends on the Shiite leadership.

Several Shiite leaders — including Nahib Berri, the well-known spokesman for the community's mainstream political organization, Amal — have let it be known that once the Israelis leave, the Shiites will have no further cause to initiate terror against us. Is Mr. Berri's statement to be taken at face value? Should Israel be encouraged to take the risk of forgoing elaborate security arrangements in the zone north of the border with Lebanon?

This is indeed the time to remind ourselves of the wisdom and morality of the Shiite tradition that the best of friends in the eyes of Allah is he who is the best of friends to his friend and the best of neighbors to his neighbor. This motto should guide the future relationship between Israel and the Shiites in southern Lebanon. Is this, however,

it in this spirit and for lack of any other plausible partner across the border — there is after all no national authority capable of assuming effective control over areas to be evacuated — that we have consistently tried to establish a dialogue with the responsible Shiite

anon. Whether this can be achieved depends on the Shiite community.

Will the constituency that believes in peaceful coexistence with Israel be able to contain more fanatic actions — inspired by Tehran from upsetting the peace? Will the moderates be strong enough to prevent Syrian-orchestrated terrorist groups from disturbing these arrangements with Israel? Will they be in a position to withstand the pressures of Palestinian fighters who hope to return to southern Lebanon and use it again as a springboard for terrorism against Israel?

The answer to these questions will determine whether the impending departure of the last Israeli soldier in Lebanon will be the portent of a new and more happy era in this war-torn region. If not, this withdrawal could turn out to be merely the end of one act in the Lebanese tragedy — and the beginning of a new and possibly a more awesome period for all concerned.

Let us all hope that the Shiite leadership will rise to the occasion and courageously choose the path that leads to brighter horizons.

The New York Times.

## Sometimes More Harm Than Good

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's effort to get Congress to vote funds for the guerrillas fighting the regime in Nicaragua is in effect designed to underwrite covert operations by the CIA, which manages the anti-Sandinist rebels. But the CIA's record in such ventures is very spotty. Its present role in Central America could end up doing far more harm than good.

I have observed several of the agency's clandestine actions around the world in the past 30 years or so, and there is truth to the quip that "it's the gang that can't shoot straight."

Of course, as many CIA men contend, successes are rarely disclosed, while failures may be widely publicized. Yet in delicate political situations the danger of failure is often too high a risk to take. For the United States cannot claim to respect the integrity of sovereign nations, whatever their ideological complexion, and at the same time be involved in trying to subvert their governments.

I am not making this point on ethical grounds, although the morality is worth noting. My reservations are based on practical grounds, since clandestine bungles invariably backfire against America's best interests.

In the 1960s the CIA's abortive attempt to stage a rebellion against President Sukarno of Indonesia only served to strengthen his power, giving him the chance to assert that he had set back the United States.

Fidel Castro benefited from revelations that the CIA had tried to eliminate him by such ludicrous means as giving him exploding cigars and exposing him to depilatory powder to make his beard fall out.

One of President Kennedy's great blunders was the plan to topple Mr. Castro by sending an army of his foes into Cuba in 1961. The result was the Bay of Pigs disaster, which was to haunt and embarrass Mr. Kennedy for the rest of his term in office.

In many instances the CIA mobilizes opponents of a regime earmarked for ouster; then leaves them stranded when U.S. policy changes. Such was the case of the Hmong tribes in Laos, which are still paying the price for having worked for the agency against the Communists.

The CIA-backed movement designed to overthrow the Sandinists has been a series of miscalculations from its inception in 1981.

First, the Reagan administration never clarified its aims. Congress voted money for the "contras" in the belief that they were halting arms shipments to El Salvador. But the "contras" themselves thought that they were being encouraged to overthrow the Sandinists, and so their aims differed from those of Congress.

The CIA made another grievous error when it relied on the right-wing military dictatorship then in control in Argentina to train the "contras" as a way of shielding the United States from involvement. The transparent device fooled nobody in Central America. Worse still, their association with the quasi-fascist Argentine generals further discredited the "contras," who sought to create the impression that they were fighting to restore democracy to Nicaragua

in Milan

## Syria Names New Cabinet; Key Positions Not Changed

*United Press International*

BEIRUT — Syria's prime minister named a new cabinet on Monday, keeping the same people in defense, foreign affairs and information but removing others after President Hafez al-Assad criticized inefficiency, Syrian television reported.

State-run television said that Mr. Assad issued two decrees accepting the resignation of the ongoing cabinet of Abdul Raouf al-Kasm and ordering him to form a new cabinet and retain his post.

Mr. Assad, who began his third 7-year term in office last month, told the parliament that some unnamed ministers were incompetent, inefficient and lacked conscientiousness in running government departments.

The new Syrian cabinet as announced by state-run television included:

Abdul Raouf al-Kasm, prime minister; Mustafa Tlass, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Salim Yassin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, who replaced Abdul Kader Kaddour; Farouk al-Sharaa, foreign minister.

Other appointees included Ahmed Ghabash, minister of interior, who replaced Major General Nasir ad-Din Nasir; Yassin Rajjoub, minister of information; Mahmoud Al Amadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, replacing Salim Yassin, who was made deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Kuhtan Syoufi, minister of finance, who replaced Dr. Hamdi as-Saqqa, who was appointed deputy prime minister for public services.

## Air Travel Called Risky in Spain

*Agence France-Presse*

MADRID — A group of air traffic controllers warned Tuesday that air travel in central Spain was "unsafe" because of defective radar.

In a statement, the controllers said 1 in which at least 25 controllers were wiped out, it called the operation "a total success" because it diverted North Vietnamese to their main area in Vietnam.

The difference between the two sides of policy in Cambodia, Nixon was saying, was "helping Cambodians help themselves."

It was the third major plane crash in Spain in less than 15 months.

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Judge Cheng Chun-chia reading sentences Tuesday for two convicted gang members.

## Taiwan Convicts 2 in Writer's Killing in U.S.

*Los Angeles Times Service*

TAIPEI — Two Taiwanese gang members were convicted Tuesday of murdering Henry Liu, a Chinese-American journalist who had frequently criticized the Taiwanese government. The two were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Both defendants, Chen Chi-li, 41, leader of United Bamboo, Taiwan's largest underworld gang, and Wu Tun, 35, a gang member, had been subject to the death penalty. A third suspect, Tung Kuei-sen, 33, is still at large. The murder was carried out last Oct. 15 in California.

The presiding judge, Cheng Chun-chia, said he spared Mr. Chen's life because he had confessed his crime to investigators. Mr. Wu, the judge said, received a life sentence rather than the death

penalty because he had killed Mr. Liu, who frequently wrote articles critical of the Taiwanese government, at Mr. Chen's behest.

On Friday, a military court is scheduled to take up the case of Vice Admiral Wang Hsi-ling, former chief of military intelligence, and of two subordinates, who have been implicated in the killing. Mr. Chen has said that he arranged Mr. Liu's murder on Mr. Wang's orders.

Mr. Liu, a frequent critic of the Taiwanese government, was shot to death in the garage of his home in Daly City, a San Francisco suburb. Mr. Chen and Mr. Wu were tried in Taipei because Taiwan has no extradition treaty with the United States.

**Sudan Coup Leader: Devout, Cautious**

*New York Times Service*

CAIRO — When General Abdul Rahim Swarreddahab was promoted to be Sudan's minister of defense and chief of army staff three weeks ago, he was viewed by many Sudanese and foreign diplomats as a loyalist who would stand by the teetering presidency of Major General Gaafar Nimeiri.

Today, General Nimeiri is a former president, and it is General Swarreddahab who has been proclaimed Sudan's new leader. He took power in a coup Saturday.

But speculation continues over whether the general is a surprising new strong man or just a bland front for other army officers. The enigma arises in part from the picture drawn here by diplomats and friends of the 51-year-old general of an uncorrupt, apolitical and religious man who rose in the military not by dint of brilliance but by plodding caution.

"He was a man who provoked no fears and no misgivings," an Arab official said.

But foreign diplomats noted that the general also was known for a

sense of duty and nationalism, characteristics that may have led him to be known for scrupulous honesty. "He lived modestly and simply," a diplomat said.

However, friends and foreign diplomats said, the general did not favor imposing strict Moslem principles on Sudan's 22 million people, about one-fifth of whom are either Christian or animist.

The new Sudanese leader is a member of his country's Khateria sect, which combines Sufi mysticism with reformist pragmatism.

European diplomats said that General Swarreddahab was not particularly known for championing the sect's political views. But he has stressed the need for national reconciliation in the past and on Monday met with the leaders of striking professional and labor groups.

On Saturday, he promised a return to democracy within six months and offered to talk with the leaders of a secessionist rebellion in the south.

The offers are part of what many Western and Arab diplomats said may likely be a collegial style of rule inside the military.

## Iraqis, Iranians Endure 'War of the Cities'

### Baghdad and Tehran Regularly Bombed in a Conflict With No End in Sight

*New York Times Service*

BAGHDAD — Last week, in the 55th month of the war between Iran and Iraq, Iraqi planes pounded the Iranian capital of Tehran daily. Baghdad was rocked by its eighth powerful explosion since mid-March.

The "war of the cities," as these attacks on each other's capitals and border towns have come to be called, is just one particularly nasty aspect of a conflict that seems to have no end. People who live here call the war "confounding" and ask what each side hopes to gain by attacking the other's civilians. The contradictory information they receive does not help.

Iran and Iraq disagree, for example, over who first violated the moratorium on attacks on cities brokered by the United Nations last June. Most diplomats here trace the resumption of such attacks to March 4, when Iraq bombed the Iranian city of Ahwaz. Iraq said it had aimed at a factory, which it called a military target. Iran retaliated with renewed shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra.

After Iran launched its land offensive in the Huwizah marshes on March 12, attacks on cities increased. The explosions in this drab, sprawling capital began on March 14, while the Iranian offensive, which ultimately failed, was under way. The first blast severely damaged the top four floors of Iraq's 13-story state bank. Officials described the blast, and the next one two days later, as the work of Iranian "saboteurs."

But there were no such announcements about subsequent blasts. Their cause is in dispute. Iraqi officials have said that Iran has launched an unspecified number of missiles against Baghdad. But the explosion on Friday, in which a section of a major elevated highway here collapsed, had all the earmarks of a planted bomb, people familiar with explosions said.

Foreign correspondents who visited the site said the explosion did not seem to have been caused by a missile. No sign of a crater or hole could be seen and there was virtually no collateral damage near the road.

U.S. Embassy officials said they believed that the Baghdad explosions had been caused by missiles. But other embassies have theorized that the blasts were from pre-positioned explosives.

Iraq prefers to blame the blasts on missiles rather than planted bombs, diplomatic sources said. Missiles represent an external threat, whereas bombs indicate an internal threat to President Saddam Hussein's government. The effects of the attacks are difficult to

estimate because of heavy security. Iraq has not acknowledged the attacks or given casualty figures. But diplomats here have expressed surprise at the "puny" size of the explosions. Deaths in Baghdad are estimated in the tens; Iraq's air strikes against Tehran are believed to have caused deaths in the hundreds.

The periodic explosions do not seem to have had traumatic effects. A diplomatic observer reported "increased concern" but "no sense of panic among Iraqis." One sign of tension reported by residents was the removal of valuable objects from the national museum. But nightclubs and restaurants appear

busy and the city's race track and sporting events draw huge crowds.

Major General Thabit Sulatian, commander of the Iraqi Army's 4th Corps, said that the war of the cities was designed to extend the war to Iranian civilians so that they would demand peace. If they did not agree to do so, they would face total war, General Sulatian said.

But up to now, Iraq has refrained from total war on any front.

"There is hardly a front on which both sides have not pulled punches," a defense specialist said.

Diplomats in Baghdad said that Mr. Hussein might hesitate because Iraqi forces have not excelled when

fighting off their own soil. They tried it four years ago when they seized Iranian territory, only to withdraw under Iranian pressure.

Despite the tough military talk, the war of the cities seems far more a product of Iraqi frustration at the failure to score victories elsewhere, its air force is hampered by a heavy overlay of civilian political control and by instructions not to lose planes. This has led pilots to shoot at maximum, rather than optimum, distances, according to military analysts.

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## INSIGHTS

## Confounding City Slickers, Iowan Gains a Following By Standing Up to Reagan

By James R. Dickenson

*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — There are a number of political truism in Washington and even a fool knows this one: Don't cross President Reagan, who is riding high on his landslide re-election. It's really risky.

So, who is this fool who keeps crossing Ronald Reagan, insisting on an across-the-board freeze on the federal budget that includes the Defense Department along with everything else, earning him threats of presidential retribution when he runs for re-election next year?

He is Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Republican of Iowa, and at first sight he looks like the sort of Central Casting character who comes in from the sticks and gets ripped off in the big city. He has big farmer's hands, cracked and stained from decades of manual labor, and talks like a hick. He says "gosh" and "golly" a lot.

He's been known to mangle the queen's English and often sits in committee hearings blanking and looking as if he just fell off a turnip wagon. He's the first person to whom a con man would like to sell the Washington Monument.

But Mr. Grassley is the sort of rube who winds up taking city slickers to the cleaners instead of the other way around. His act plays so well in Iowa that he has become the state's dominant political figure and he is well on his way to becoming a folk hero.

Many Republicans are fearful that their party is going to take a beating in the Midwest next year because of the desperate state of the farm economy. But Mr. Grassley is considered such a shoo-in for re-election — his job-approval rating is about 70 percent — that Democrats are having trouble finding a candidate to oppose him.

"You couldn't beat him with a club next year," said James S. Flansburg, editor of The Des Moines Register's editorial page. "He follows his own agenda, picks his spots, learns about an issue like defense spending and makes his mark on it."

Mr. Grassley was the first to propose the across-the-board budget freeze, and his mark on defense spending is considerable, according to Representative Thomas J. Tanke, an Iowa Republican.

"He has shifted the focus of the debate on the budget and has turned the momentum on defense spending," Mr. Tanke said. "Having a conservative champion a freeze on defense spending has made it politically acceptable for other conservatives to oppose growth in defense spending."

**M**R. Grassley's latest run-in with the Reagan forces was a few days before the Senate vote on the MX missile, when an assistant of Edward J. Rollins, the White House political director, indicated that the president would campaign and raise money next year for friends who supported him on issues like the MX and other defense spending.

Mr. Grassley was holding out until the air force gave him the missile data that he had requested.

Mr. Grassley responded immediately. He described a Rollins campaign swing through Iowa last fall at a time when Mr. Rollins was exasperated with Mr. Grassley for trying to have the attorney general at the time, William French Smith, cited for contempt of Congress for not helping more in investigating fraudulent military contracting practices.

Mr. Grassley said Mr. Rollins attacked his positions, using profanity, when talking with one of the senator's supporters.

Mr. Rollins denies it.

Mr. Grassley said: "I like the president, but my job is to work with him, not for him and there's a difference. I didn't pick a fight. I'm just reacting."

Mr. Grassley's combative response to people who try to pressure him is to tell them to stick it in their ear. It is just one of many things his constituents like about him.

**D**ESPITE the apparent differences in their styles, Mr. Grassley and Mr. Reagan have a lot in common. Both have acute political instincts and both inspire such confidence in their integrity and decency that most of their actions are viewed as being rooted in honest conviction, even by people who disagree with them.

One non-stylistic difference between him and Mr. Reagan is that he is popular in Iowa and Mr. Reagan is not. Mr. Reagan's most recent disapproval rating was 49 percent. His approval rating was 42 percent.

Projections by Iowa State University farm specialists are that 15 percent of Iowa's farmers will go bankrupt in the next three years.

Opposing the president on increasing military spending also is popular in Iowa, which ranks 38th in the amount of money its industries get from military contracts. The Des Moines Register responded to the White House threat on the MX vote with a front-page cartoon showing the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, saying, "And you can forget about the president responding for you in '86" with Mr. Grassley replying, "Could I have it in writing?"

The root of Mr. Grassley's political strength is that Iowans view him as one of them, which he is. He is an old-fashioned Midwest fiscal conservative and a teetotaling Baptist.

His wife and family live on a farm in New Hartford so his youngest son can play high school basketball there, and Mr. Grassley goes home every weekend. He gets angry if he hears that someone from Iowa has been in his Washington office and he did not get to meet them.

"One thing I have going for me is that I haven't waited until the fifth or sixth year" of his Senate term "to campaign or to establish my independence," Mr. Grassley said. "I try to get into every one of the 99 counties to speak and meet with people at least once a year."

For 16 years, while going to the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls and serving in the

The Associated Press  
Senator Charles E. Grassley

state legislature, he was a sheet metalworker in Waterloo and a member of the machinists' union.

He was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1958 and to the U.S. House in 1974, succeeding H. R. Gross. He modeled himself after Mr. Gross, a dogged fiscal conservative, and after coming to Washington continued Mr. Gross's practice of submitting a bill requiring that the federal budget be balanced.

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## Golden Anniversary of the DC-3

### Plane's History Combines Legendary With Extraordinary

By Paul Dean  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**L**OS ANGELES — There is a new, quieter breed of professional pilot. He flies in smooth obedience of every book and all the numbers. He went to college for two years, dates one woman at a time, doesn't smoke, plays racquetball and, at journey's end, has a light beer before dinner: a cheeseburger.

"Sometimes I think I'm too careful," concedes one. "But then I want to be around a long time."

Dwindling now, retiring by daily dozens, is the older, just-in-guard. Some still wear leather jackets and fly with hangovers that would drop a horse.

Others bounce between continents where strange loads call for pilots with high experience, no questions and horseshoes in their hip pockets. It is a life of navigator jokes, multiple divorces and a bowl of Camel cigarettes for breakfast.

"We used to break our necks to take off and get the job done, even if it did mean bending the rules," remembered a veteran of 20,000 hours of airline flying. "The kids today are different cats who ask: 'Are we legal to go yet?'

Generations apart. Except that a certain plane still is flown by both the new breed and the gray eagles: That tugboat of an airplane, called the Douglas DC-3, this year celebrates a half-century of flight.

The DC-3 is the only plane to have outlived its first pilots and outlived their sons, and doubtless will outlast the grandsons now just learning to fly it.

The twin-engined transport is being celebrated not as a relic of transportation past but as a 50-year-old workhorse that just won't stop carrying passengers, hauling freight or piling up accomplishments.

"You can't kill it with an ax," said Patricia Madera, a Texas air freight operator. "Safer than a crutch," said Dave Elliott, a retired air force colonel from Manhattan Beach, California. "I've flown it on one engine, no engines and out of situations where in any other airplane I'd have been a headline," said Bob Stevens of Fallbrook, California, an aviation cartoonist and former military pilot.

"I've probably had more fun with this airplane than with my wife," said another flyer, grinning. He requested anonymity to avoid a divorce. Then he became serious. "Now, if they'd built a DC-3 that could kiss back . . ."

The wonderful stories began on Dec. 17, 1935, at Santa Monica, California, when nobody showed up to witness the first takeoff of the DC-3.

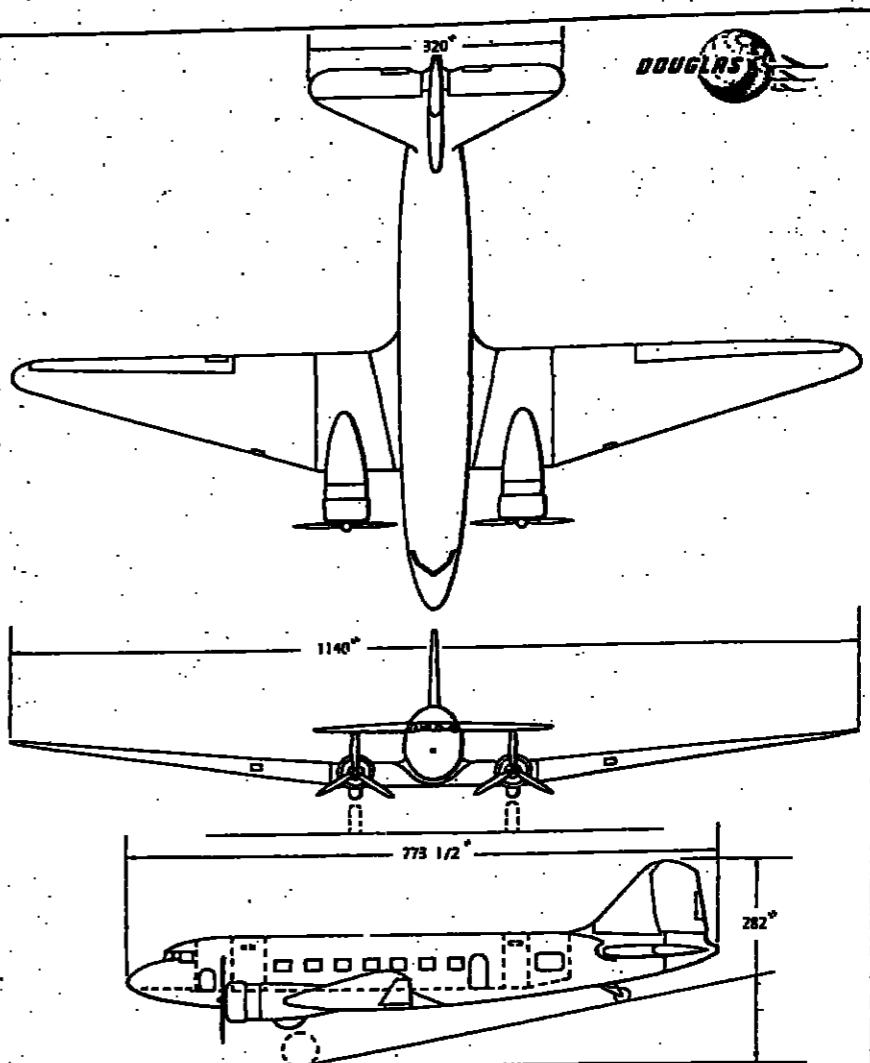
**S**UBSEQUENT years are a constant brag about the plane's indestructibility. It has hit Arizona mountains and flown home with 12 feet (3.65 meters) missing from one wing. It has crashed-landed on the Pacific Ocean only to countermand its pilot by bouncing 50 feet into the air. It has flown out of a jungle strip wearing a replacement wing from a different plane. And it has stayed aloft following a collision with a Japanese fighter.

Indestructible? Shortly after World War II, the fuselage of a wrecked DC-3 was converted into a diner in Australia. It was recognized several years later, purchased and returned to the air as a replacement fuselage for another DC-3.

Onepresent? The plane has carried at least eight numerical designations, including R4D for the U.S. Navy and L12 for the Soviet Air Force. It has had at least 10 nicknames, including Gooney Bird, Dakota, Dizzy Three, Skytrain and The Beast, the last an odd title obtained from the French Navy.

Durable? In the book "Dakota," a recent entry in the huge library of DC-3 volumes, with four more in preparation for the golden anniversary, the author, Jacques Berge, tells of a DC-3 that left the Douglas factory in 1942. Logbooks of the plane, which still is in service with the French Navy, show that it has used up 700 tires, 35,000 spark plugs and 160 engines.

Frank Colbom, 78, of Palm Desert, California, has a monumental confession concerning the first flight of the DC-3. He cannot remember it. And he was the co-pilot.



"It was so routine," he said, adding that "we'd been flying the 1s a lot and then the DC-2 and the 3 was just another airplane in the line."

Carl Cover, the Douglas test pilot on that first flight, died in a plane crash in the 1940s. Fred Herman, a Douglas engineer and third person aboard the airplane, also is dead. But Art Raymond survives. He is 80 and lives in Brentwood, California. In 1935 he was vice president of engineering at Douglas Aircraft. Then there are Ivar Shogren, a power plant engineer living in Laguna Hills, California; Bailey Oswald, who worked in aerodynamics and lives in West Los Angeles; and Mal Olson of Pacific Palisades, California, a project engineer for the 1936-46 production life of the plane. They are the men of the original team whose longevity, to date, has been a pretty close match for their plane.

And to these aviators, occurred the common question: What touch of genius or miracle was performed in building this plane?

"Nothing, really," Mr. Raymond said. "As a matter of fact, the DC-3 was two-thirds done before we started because we were so far ahead in design and development" with "work done on the DC-1 and the DC-2."

The DC-1, which was short for Douglas Commercial No. 1, was built in 1933. The DC-2 flew a year later. Both were built to answer airline demands for larger, faster, warmer alternatives to air travel in biplanes, and to the clanking TriMotors of Ford and Fokker.

Mal Olson flew new DC-3s in 1936. Last year, he commanded an old DC-3 on a charter flight to Mexico. In between he has logged 5,000 hours with the airplane, flown later generations of DC jets and celebrated his 75th birthday.

"It's not a fast airplane," he said in critique. "It is longitudinally and laterally unstable and you find that out the hard way." But, he added, "Shoot, it was the best thing flying when people didn't know what longitudinal stability meant. And it's around today mainly because there's still not another airplane with that payload that can get in and out of short fields at slow speed."

Within a business as romantic and as dashing as flying, exaggerations are common, superlatives shaky and the truth has a habit of diminishing with altitude.

But for this year's anniversary of the maiden flight of the DC-3 from Clover Field, now enlarged as Santa Monica Municipal Airport, the problem will be balancing all that is absolutely legendary with everything that is truly extraordinary about the plane.

**P**assengers: The December issue of Flight International, a British periodical, notes that of the 10,926 DC-3s built in the United States — an estimated 3,200 were built under license by Japan and the Soviet Union — about 375 of a surviving 1,500, or so remain in regular service with 150 airlines from Florida to Ethiopia. Princeton-Boston Airlines, the largest U.S. commuter airline, operates a dozen DC-3s on short routes.

**F**reight: Some days ago, a package was received at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California from the Johnson Space Center at Houston. The package, containing white mice and guinea pigs from Charles River Breeding Laboratories of Wilmington, Massachusetts, was flown in on a 1942 DC-3 owned by Atone Air of El Paso, Texas. There also are a Sabre of Seattle and a Florida Airotive and an Air Molokai and a dozen other U.S. lines making a living from the durable, reliable, piston-engined DC-3 and its unrivaled purpose: short runs to small towns when delivery time is not so important and an hour in the air costs hundreds, not thousands of dollars.

**W**ars: General Dwight D. Eisenhower once described his four most important weapons of World War II. The jeep, the bazooka and the A-bomb were the other three. The DC-3 flew supplies over The Hump in Burma and dropped paratroopers for D-Day in Europe and supplies to U.S. troops in the Battle of the Bulge. It was with all nations in Korea, with the French in Indochina and with the Americans in South Vietnam. The Berlin Airlift. Algeria. Suez. Twenty years ago in Vietnam, two dozen DC-3s, flown by the U.S. Air Force as the C-47, were fitted with trios of Gatling guns. The airplane became "Puff the Magic Dragon." "Puff" remains at war, in El Salvador.

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**Six months later,** he was among a score of prominent Greeks accused of conspiring against the military regime. In November 1971, however, he was freed.

It was not until 1973 that Mr. Sartzetakis saw "Z," the film inspired by his skills as a prosecutor.

"I can only tell you that the film covers only a small part of reality," he told an interviewer. "It barely touches the surface. The real case was a thousand times worse."

A bespectacled man with a receding hairline, Mr. Sartzetakis has a severe demeanor, broken only by his colorful ties and an occasional smile. Always claiming to have no political alignments, he said he had accepted the presidential nomination because the post is not linked to a particular party.

"It is unexpected for one who never had anything to do with active politics," he said when he was nominated, "though I am proud to say I have a full political conscience. But I am always above parties."

"I accept as long as I can offer my services for the good of the country, for freedom, justice and democracy — in a word, for all elements that compose humanity."

Mr. Sartzetakis might well have shared the amusement of some other Greeks at one scene in the recent rescreenings of "Z."

The audience at one theater reacted with laughter when a senior judiciary official tried to press the prosecutor, played by Jean-Louis Trintignant, into dropping the investigation. The official told him, "You are at the beginning of a career which could either be cut off suddenly, or could take you to the greatest heights."

Mr. Sartzetakis also was involved in Mr. Car-



Christos Sartzetakis

when hit by a van at a rally in Salomik on May 23, 1963.

Senior police officials were found to be implicated. Mr. Sartzetakis's brother Yannis, a mathematics professor, said recently that the two of them received many death threats during the Lambakis investigation. "Many times he would hide vital documents of the case under his bed," he said.

**T**HE Lambakis case occurred while Constantine Caramanlis, whom Mr. Sartzetakis replaced as president, was prime minister. There were some allegations of "moral responsibility" by the prime minister in the Lambakis killing, but he was not implicated. Nevertheless, the case was considered to be one of the factors in the prime minister's resignation the same year.

Mr. Sartzetakis also was involved in Mr. Car-

manlis's leaving the presidency last month. Mr. Caramanlis resigned after Mr. Papandreu shifted the support of his majority Socialist Party in the presidential elections from the veteran conservative leader to Mr. Sartzetakis.

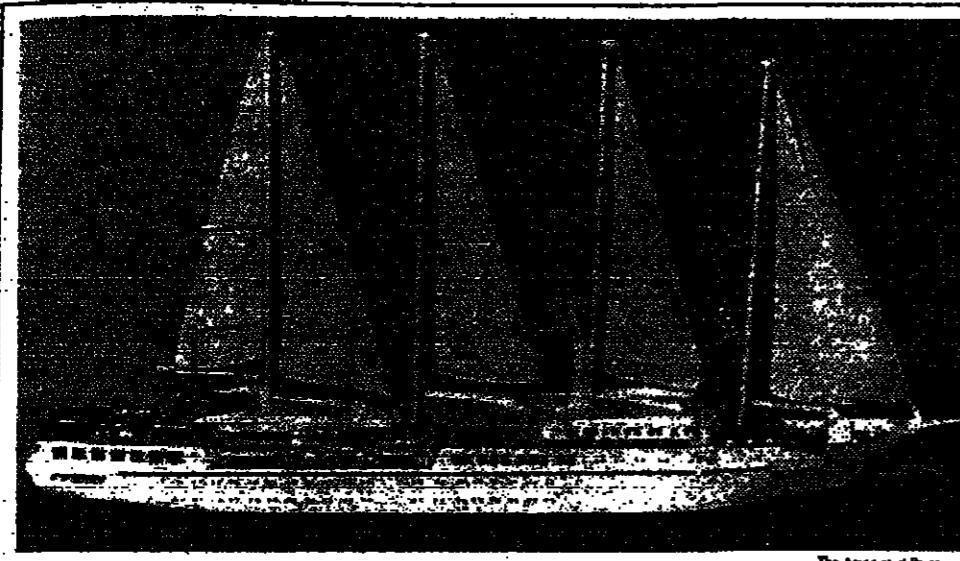
In 1967, while Mr. Sartzetakis was pursuing postgraduate studies in Paris, a group of colonels staged a coup to take over the Greek government. Less than a month later, he was called home by the new rulers to resume his duties as an assistant judge.

But the next year, he was dismissed from the bench for purported partiality. He refused to accept his dismissal quietly, contesting it with public statements and petitions.

On Dec. 24, 19

## ARTS / LEISURE

Jeffrey Lipton



**CRUISE OF THE FUTURE** — A scale model of a cruise ship with sails, being built in the harbor at Le Havre, France, for U.S. Windstar Sail Cruising, was displayed in Paris Tuesday. The 134-meter (440-foot) liner, which is planned for use in the Mediterranean and Caribbean, will carry 200 passengers and will be launched in July 1986.

## Soviet Film Shows the Forgotten '30s

By Dusko Doder  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW** — It took the censors more than two years to decide whether the film should be shown to the Soviet public, but since its release in February, "My Friend Ivan Lapshin" has taken Moscow by storm.

Every performance since it opened has been packed even though the film is not advertised. But many foreign residents have gone to see it after struggling to obtain tickets, and most have been baffled by what the fuss was all about. For the film is basically without a plot or in-depth characterization. It evokes atmosphere through disjointed scenes and unconnected episodes.

What made "My Friend Ivan Lapshin," by the director Alexei Gherman, an instant hit was its subject matter and the way it deals with it. It is the first Soviet non-propagandistic movie about the 1930s.

The 1930s are one of the most traumatic periods in Soviet history. It was the decade of the Great Terror, marked by Stalin's dictatorship, the gulags, forcible collectivization of the countryside, mass purges and executions of "enemies

of the people" — brutalities on a monumental scale.

But ask anyone under 50 what he or she knows about the 1930s and the answer invariably would be a blank stare. Nothing, or next to nothing, the person eventually would admit, if there are family tales of suffering and misery, you occasionally can hear a person say, they had better not be revived.

History books and documentary and feature films have all skirted around the traumatic decade as if their authors deliberately sought to spare their audiences pain.

What is written or shown about the 1930s deals almost exclusively with the country's industrialization. Historical accounts of the period read like reports of a large construction company, with statistics to demonstrate a steady growth in the number of power plants, machine-tool factories or steel complexes.

Films about the 1930s show a country happily engaged in construction projects, with a patriotic and pure average man as the hero supposedly enjoying bliss through the self-denial demanded by the building of Communism.

Now comes "Ivan Lapshin," a dashing young police officer, to narrate scenes from his life and contrast them to those remembered by him as a boy. The director takes his viewers to a small Russian town to give them a feeling of what it was like to live in the 1930s.

That the audience sits riveted throughout this slow-paced film reflects a widespread curiosity here about that traumatic decade.

It is as if the director had sought to reconstruct something that is largely missing in the intellectual baggage carried by the younger generation.

Lapshin is the head of a small police unit hunting a band of criminals engaged in thievery and smuggling. The unit is joined by a young nationalist on assignment.

### DOONESBURY



### Dining Out

| PARIS 8th   | LONDON WC1   | LONDON SW1  |
|---|--|---|
| CHÉZ FRANÇAISE, 7, Rue de l'Alouette, Paris 8th. Tel: 720-84-83 & 722-09-53. Open daily, 11 a.m. to 1 a.m. Oysters and seafood of year. Approximately FF 250.             | RENOZ'S, 105 New Bond St., London WC1. Tel: 405-7449. 123 pax. 452 pax. Specialty in Indian康桥 food. Wine bar on ground floor.  | THE ELEPHANT ON THE RIVER, 129 Grosvenor Rd., Tel: 01-621-6200.   |
| PARIS 1st   | LONDON NW1   | LONDON SW1  |
| PRIMER TRAKIR, 16, Rue de Varenne, Paris 1st. Open daily, 12 a.m. to 1 a.m. French and Italian cuisine. A tradition of quality food for 4 generations. Tel: 503-00-12.    | LE PLAT DU JOUR, Lunch-Dinner 138 9544. Modern, friendly and very traditional French cuisine à la carte. Cool atmosphere. 19 Horse Guards Rd., London SW1. Tel: 01-493-2000. | BEWICK'S RESTAURANT, 187-189 Waterloo St., London. Tel: 01-814-0711. Open for dinner 7 nights and lunch Mon. to Fri. Cosy French restaurant rec'd by Gault et Millau, Egon Ronay, and Michelin guides. French room available. |
| LONDON W1   | LONDON SW1   | LONDON SW1  |
| GOLDEN CARP, London's most original and exciting seafood and oyster bar, in the heart of Mayfair. Exquisitely prepared and cooked. 29 Grosvenor Park Road. Tel: 493-3385. | METHUSELAH'S BRASSERIE, 29 Grosvenor St., London. Tel: 01-584-2277. Open for dinner 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. French and American cuisine. Tel: 01-584-2277.                      | PIER 31, Chelmsford's most exclusive and exclusive restaurant overlooking the Thames-Japanesque cuisine. Tel: 01-353-5000.  |
| LONDON WC2  | VENICE   |   |
| MONSIEUR THOMPSONS, 10, St. James's St., London SW1. Tel: 01-834-2277. French restaurant. Open for dinner 7 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Tel: 01-834-2277.                          | POMEGRANATES, 24 Grosvenor Rd., London. Tel: 01-584-2277. French and American cuisine. Tel: 01-584-2277.   | KERVANSARAY, Turkey & Arab specialities, best seafood restaurant from Far and Middle East. Europe and the Americas. Tel: 01-584-2277.   |

## 'After the Ball': Douglas Home Outlasts His Actors

By Sheridan Morley  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — When the drama students come to write a thesis on the social significance of the postwar stage comedies of William Douglas Home, they are going to have a lot of explaining to do.

Here is a dramatist who has written about three of the best and a

### THE LONDON STAGE

dozen of the worst drawing-room comedies, apparently without being aware of the difference.

A wartime prisoner of conscience for refusing to obey the bombing orders of his own side, he went on to write a trio of comedies ("The Chiltern Hundreds" and later "The Reluctant Debutante" and "The Secretary Bird") that I believe will survive with the best of Terence Rattigan and Frederick Lonsdale, and even Noel Coward. I have always thought him to be a more ambiguous and intelligent writer than his house-party image would ever allow.

The trouble is that, although there is no better recorder of society in social and political decay, he has outlived most of his best players. People like A. E. Matthews, Ronald Squire, David Tomlinson and Wilfrid Hyde-White just don't exist around the West End any more. So when his latest work, "After the Ball Is Over" (now at the Old Vic), hits the stage like a lead balloon it is largely because neither of its principal players — the otherwise admirable Sir Anthony Quayle and Maxine Audley — are what you would call light comedians. True, there is also Patrick Carmichael as the butler, but years of television sitcoms have, alas, turned him into the paperback version of Hyde-White.

It is to the credit of the director, Maria Aitken, that she has managed to prevent the play from being a disaster. Gherman avoids politics, although there are pictures in the background of Communist luminaries of the 1930s, including Stalin. There are no kulaks (rich farmers) or other "enemies of the people" shown, no idealized workers heroically building Communism, no construction projects.

What transpires on the screen is everyday life, devoid of party propaganda. But audiences detect in the process the major aspects of that life — terror, poverty and endless hardship. And while other audiences would find it tedious, Soviet audiences see it as a peek into a decade that has been obliterated from their memory.

Soviet reviewers, however, have been cautious in assessing the film.

They have emphasized the qualities of Lapshin's generation in coping with the hardships of the period.

As one reviewer put it, Lapshin was a strong, hearty and pure man. Those qualities, he said, characterized the generation that managed "to withstand the blow" of Nazi Germany and emerge victorious in World War II.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Greater Losses Expected For 2 French Steel Firms

By Axel Krause

*International Herald Tribune*

asked not to be identified by name. Usinor and Sacilor have sharply reduced their work forces, which explains the special charges paid to workers for early retirements and other work-reduction schemes. The industry currently employs about 90,000 people.

Usinor, the larger of the two companies, expects to report on April 25 a 1984 loss of about 4 billion francs, down 35 percent from a 5.4-billion loss in 1983. The company's consolidated sales rose 18 percent to an estimated 39 billion francs last year from 33 billion francs in 1983, the sources said.

Sacilor last year reduced its loss 27.8 percent to 3.6 billion francs from 4.6 billion francs in 1983, on a sales increase which the company did not specify. Sales in 1983 totaled 31.5 billion francs.

The reports, to be made later this month, also will include nonrecurring charges of about 8.4 billion francs, the sources said.

The two steel companies have not reported a profit in more than 10 years, but are under intense government pressure to reduce their losses and eventually return to profitability. The government still is studying a plan to merge the two companies, but no decision has been reached, said the sources, who

## COMPANY NOTES

Bridgestone Corp. said group net fell 18.2 percent to 15.67 billion yen (\$6.21 million) in 1984 from 18.52 billion yen in 1983. The Tokyo-based tire maker forecast 1985 group net at 13 billion yen.

Kader Industrie Co., a Hong Kong toy maker, said that it would offer shares worth 200 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25.64 million) in its first public offering, equal to 26.6 percent of the enlarged share capital. Kader said that about 25 percent of the offered shares would come from existing shareholders and 75 percent would be new issues.

Air Liquide SA of Paris has received a letter of intent from South Korea's Pohang Iron & Steel Co. to build the second stage of an oxygen production plant, according to French officials in Seoul. Air Liquide is working on the first stage

of the plant, which forms part of Pohang's steel complex at Pohang, South Korea.

Loews Corp. of New York said that it is negotiating to sell its major chain of movie theaters to a group headed by A. Jerald Perenchio, a Los Angeles film and television entrepreneur. Loews, a conglomerate whose main lines are tobacco products, insurance and hotels, said that it operates 26 movie screens in six states.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis will pay \$50 million to settle a six-year-old legal battle with Northrop Corp. of Los Angeles over which of the aerospace giants can act as prime contractor for foreign sales of the F-18 Hornet attack-fighter jet made jointly by the two companies. Under the agreement, McDonnell Douglas will be prime contractor in all sales of the F-18.

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## **Floating Rate Notes**

April 9

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|---------------------------|--------|
| 91                        | 91     |
| Giro 91                   | 91     |
| Grand Prix 92             | 101    |
| Grand Prix 93             | 101    |
| Great Western Fin 94      | 119    |
| Hill Formula 95           | 119    |
| Hill Formula 96           | 119    |
| Hill Specials Perp        | 97/18  |
| Hilman Americana 93       | 119    |
| Hydro Caster 94           | 94     |
| Hydro Casting 95          | 94     |
| IC Industries 91          | 94     |
| Indemnity 88/92           | 94     |
| IBI 93                    | 15     |
| IBI 94/95                 | 15     |
| Irishrod 93/99            | 10     |
| Ireland 97                | 10     |
| Ross, Ireland 94          | 94     |
| IMU 95                    | 100    |
| Izzy (Republic) 99        | 100    |
| C 1999 97                 | 100    |
| Izzy 98/94                | 100    |
| J.P. Morgan 1997 6/3/16-2 | 100/21 |
| KOP 90/92                 | 94     |
| KOP 90/92                 | 94     |
| Kentro 94 05              | 94     |
| Kelmark Section 71        | 94     |
| Kelmark Section 94        | 94     |
| Kenzel Dav 84 89          | 10     |
| Kenzel Echelon 88         | 94     |
| Lamond 93                 | 94     |
| Lloyd's 93                | 100    |
| Lloyd's 92                | 100    |
| Lloyd's 94                | 11/12  |
| LTCA 10/99                | 94     |
| LTCA 85                   | 10/94  |
| LTCA 10/97                | 94     |
| LTCA 96                   | 94     |
| LTCA 72                   | 94     |
| Magnolia 94/99            | 94     |
| Magnolia 15               | 94     |
| Magnolia 94/99/2          | 94     |
| Magnolia 98/99/2          | 10     |
| Magnolia 98/93            | 10     |
| Man Hon 93/94/95          | 100    |
| Man Hon (W/2) 94          | 94     |
| Marine Midland 94         | 94     |
| Marine Midland 95         | 94     |
| Marine Midland 96         | 94     |
| Marine BN 96              | 94     |
| Marine 92                 | 94     |
| Midland 94                | 94     |
| Midland 92                | 94     |
| Midland 93                | 94     |
| Midland 91                | 11     |
| Midland 99                | 94     |
| Midflame Fin 94           | 100    |
| Mormon Central 94         | 94     |
| Mortgage Dan 8/9/93       | 10/93  |
| Mortgage Dan 92           | 94     |
| Nat'l Bk Detroit 94       | 10/94  |
| Nat'l West 91             | 94     |
| Nat'l Washington 91       | 94     |
| Nat'l Washington 94       | 11/94  |
| Nat'l Washington 95       | 10/95  |
| Nat'l Washington perp     | 10/94  |
| Nestle 94                 | 10     |
| New Zealand 97            | 94     |
| New Zealand Steel 92      | 94/92  |
| Nicosa Credit Bk 96       | 94/92  |
| Nicosa Credit Bk 98       | 94/92  |
| Nicosa Credit Bk 99       | 94/92  |
| Nordic Int'l Fin 91       | 10/94  |
| OKB 94                    | 10/94  |
| OLB 94                    | 10/94  |

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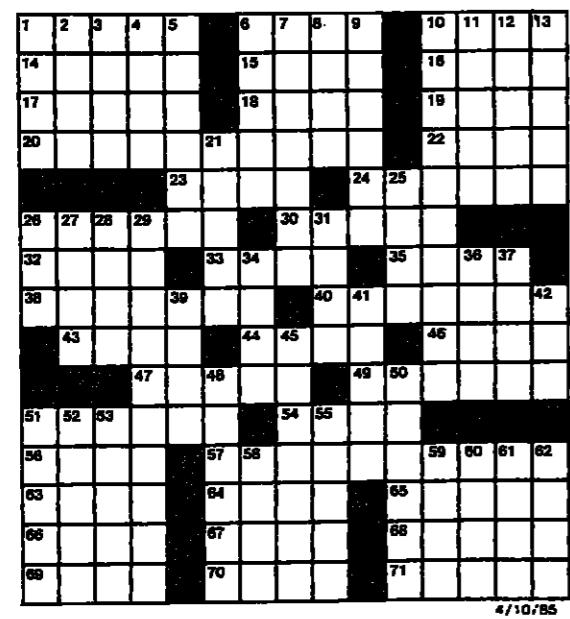
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## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## NO MORE VIETNAMS

By Richard Nixon. 240 pp. \$14.95. Arbor House, 235 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Bernard Gwertzman

SAIGON fell to the Communists on April 30, 1975. And former President Nixon has marked the 10th anniversary with a bristling volume on the lessons he believes should be drawn from the Vietnam experience. This is a very lively issue in Washington these days as the debate goes on over U.S. military involvement in Central America. There seems to be an agreement that there should never be "another Vietnam," but disagreement over just what that means.

Nixon wants to be heard in that debate because the main thrust of his book is that the United States should not be deterred from becoming involved in Central America and other places in the Third World by fear of what he calls the "Vietnam Syndrome." To those who say that the United States should stay out of countries like El Salvador and Nicaragua, Nixon replies that the lesson of Vietnam is not that the United States should stay out such places again, but that "we will not fail again."

Because Nixon's goal in this book is to argue for a tougher U.S. posture around the world, and only secondarily to talk about Vietnam, this book is not a place to turn for a good summary of the war. As history, it is second-rate, with many questionable assertions about the past. This is a highly contentious book, with Nixon's language disappointingly shrill. The first paragraph sets the mood for the entire book: "No event in American history is more misunderstood than the Vietnam War. It was misinterpreted then and it is misremembered now. Rarely have so many people been so wrong about so much. Never have the consequences of their misunderstanding been so tragic."

Every president who dealt with Vietnam, with the one exception of himself, Nixon suggests, blundered. But although Nixon is sharply critical of his predecessors for their lack of military zeal, he is very understanding of his own caution. He says that when he took office in January 1969, "the only strategy for pursuing a military victory that deserved serious consideration would have been to order a major escalation of the conventional war." He said the United States had the resources to achieve victory in six months of heavy fighting. Why did he not do it? "None of these options was compatible with political reality."

Bernard Gwertzman is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

| Weeks | Book  | Author | Last Week |
|-------|---|--------|-----------|
| 1     | <b>FAMILY ALBUM</b> , by Danielle Steel                   | —      | 5         |
| 2     | <b>TONIGHT COMES</b> , by Sidney Sheldon                  | —      | 11        |
| 3     | <b>THINNER</b> , by Richard Bachman                       | —      | 16        |
| 4     | <b>INSIDE OUTSIDE</b> , by Herman Wouk                    | —      | 3         |
| 5     | <b>THE LONELY SILVER RAIN</b> , by John MacDonald         | —      | 3         |
| 6     | <b>POINT FOR RED OCTOBER</b> , by Tom Clancy              | —      | 1         |
| 7     | <b>PROOF</b> , by Dick Francis                            | —      | 3         |
| 8     | <b>GLITZ</b> , by Elmore Leonard                          | —      | 4         |
| 9     | <b>MINDBEND</b> , by Robin Cook                           | —      | 10        |
| 10    | <b>THE FINISHING SCHOOL</b> , by Gail Tsukiyama           | —      | 9         |
| 11    | <b>SEE YOU LATER ALIGATOR</b> , by William F. Buckley Jr. | —      | 7         |
| 12    | <b>HOTEL DU LAC</b> , by Anita Brookner                   | —      | 4         |
| 13    | <b>MEXICO SET</b> , by Lee DeLoach                        | —      | 21        |
| 14    | <b>THE SILVER MIRROR</b> , by Maxine Paetro               | —      | 3         |
| 15    | <b>VIRGIN AND MARTYR</b> , by Andrew M. Greeley           | —      | 3         |

## NONFICTION

|    |  |   |    |
|----|--|---|----|
| 1  | <b>LACOCCA: An Autobiography</b> , by Leo Iacocca with William Novak       | — | 23 |
| 2  | <b>RED, WHITE &amp; MOSCOW</b> , by Andrew Shostak                         | — | 6  |
| 3  | <b>LOVING EACH OTHER</b> , by Leo Buscaglia                                | — | 9  |
| 4  | <b>CITIZEN HUGHES</b> , by Michael Drosnin                                 | — | 32 |
| 5  | <b>SON OF THE MORNING STAR</b> , by Louis S. Glickman                      | — | 17 |
| 6  | <b>SURELY YOU'RE JOKING, MR. FEYNMAN</b> , by Richard P. Feynman           | — | 4  |
| 7  | <b>THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER</b> , by Richard Bach                         | — | 31 |
| 8  | <b>THE LIVING PLANET</b> , by David Attenborough                           | — | 4  |
| 9  | <b>SMART WOMEN, FOOLISH CHOICES</b> , by Constance Cowan and Melvyn Kinder | — | 1  |
| 10 | <b>THE COURAGE TO CHANGE</b> , by Dennis Whalen                            | — | 8  |
| 11 | <b>THE KITTEN</b> , by James Herriot                                       | — | 26 |
| 12 | <b>LIGHT IN THE ATTIC</b> , by Shel Silverstein                            | — | 12 |
| 13 | <b>THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS OF THOMAS MERTON</b> , by Michael Mott              | — | 8  |
| 14 | <b>AN EASY DOWNTIME OF THE JEWS</b> , by David S. Ganz                     | — | 4  |
| 15 | <b>DISTANT NEIGHBORS</b> , by Alan Riding                                  | — | 4  |

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

| CUBE | OPENS     | CAFE       |
|------|-----------|------------|
| ORAL | RATIO     | OLLA       |
| LA   | LAWMAKING | BODIES     |
| W    | ELL       | ANNA       |
| LA   | REVET     | ARES       |
| W    | ARES      | REGRETS    |
| LA   | PERLY     | PERIS      |
| W    | ASEA      | IANA       |
| LA   | IANA      | DES        |
| W    | THE       | SUPREME    |
| LA   | COURT     | COURT      |
| W    | EEL       | NOIR       |
| LA   | NOIR      | ASIA       |
| W    | RIOTS     | RASTER     |
| LA   | RETICLE   | SENT       |
| W    | ETAPE     | COVE       |
| LA   | COVE      | ABE        |
| W    | CHIEF     | EXECUTIVES |
| LA   | EXILE     | REST       |
| W    | ORTS      | RILES      |
| LA   | RILES     | ERSE       |

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## SPORTS

## Rose Is Batting Star As Reds Win Opener

Cabled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

CINCINNATI — While the

Montreal Expos seemed numbed

by the cold, the Cincinnati Reds

basked in the warmth of another

glowing performance by Pete Rose.

Rose, beginning his first full sea-

son as player-manager, ignored

Monday's rain, snow and tempera-

tures dipping to 3.8 degrees centi-

(59 degrees Fahrenheit) by

driving in three runs with a double

and a single, sparking Cincinnati to

a 4-1 victory.

In the National League season

opener, twice delayed by snow

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

squalls, Rose ran his career hit total

to 4,099 and moved within 93 of

breaking Ty Cobb's all-time rec-

ord.

After his 2-for-3 day at the plate,

Rose said chasing Cobb's record is

"not going to be pressure — it's

fun. If I go into the last day of the

season needing six hits, then ther-

'll be pressure."

"I'm not thinking about getting

95 hits. I hope I get 195."

Rose, 43, a Cincinnati native,

received standing ovations from a

sellout crowd of 52,571 after rip-

ping two doubles down the left-field

line in the fifth and ninth and

lining a run-scoring single in the

seventh.

"Great players get up for big

games," said Buck Rodgers, who

lost in his Montreal managerial de-

but. "The mediocre players back

off from the challenge. Rose was up

today. He was led by example."

Winner Mario Soto pitched the

first seven innings, scattering hits

and allowing the lone Expos run.

The Reds broke open a scoreless

game with four straight hit-and-run

hits off loser Steve Rogers. Soto

singled and Eric Davis doubled

him to third before Rose doubled

in two runs and Dave Parker fol-

lowed with an RBI single.

"I really don't think anybody on

our team felt cold because of the

way we played," Rose said. "I told

them before the game that if you go

0-for-4 and lose it's going to be a lot

colder than if you get a couple of

hits and win."

Tigers 5, Indians 4

In the American League, in De-

troit, rookie Chris Pitaro had three

singles and drove in the first run of

the game-winning rally as the Ti-

gers beat Cleveland, 5-4.

The defending world champions

traded by 4-3 in the eighth inning,

but Pitaro's one-out single up the

middle scored Larry Herndon and

sent Chet Lemon to third; Lemon

scored on Lou Whitaker's sacrifice

fly off relief Eric Camarillo.

Pitaro, who had never set foot

on a major league field until he

walked into Tiger Stadium for bat-

ting practice, singled for his first hit,

to start the fifth. Infield hits by

Whitaker and Alan Trammell then

loaded the bases for Lance Parrish,

who grounded a two-run single up

the middle.

Jack Morris and Willie Hernandez

combined on a six-hitter; winner

Morris worked eight innings,

(UPI, AP)

while Hernandez retired the side in

order in the ninth.

Orioles 4, Rangers 2

In Baltimore, Eddie Murray's

two-run wind-blown home run in

the eighth lifted the Orioles — who

were held to only two hits — to a 4-

2 verdict over Texas.

Baltimore didn't get a hit off

starter Charlie Hough, but the

knuckleballer walked eight (including

four in the sixth inning) and

catcher Don Slaught contributed

two passed balls.

"Don did a great job," said

Hough, who trailed 2-1 after six

innings, when he was relieved.

"You don't catch in that kind of

wind very often in a big-league

stadium. I've had some strange out-

ings and this ranks right up there

with them."

Royals 2, Blue Jays 1

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie

Wilson doubled in two seven-inning

runs to support the combined

five-hit pitching of Bud Black and

Dan Quisenberry as the Royals

nipped Toronto, 2-1.

Loser Dave Sibley had cruised

into the seventh with a three-hitter

and 1-0 lead. But Darryl Motley

doubled leading off and went to

third on Frank White's long sacri-

fice fly. After pinch hitter Dane

Long struck out on three pitches,

Sibley put what turned out to be the

winning run on base by hitting

Onix Concepcion and

Motley and Concepcion both

scored when Wilson lined a shot

that left fielder George Bell scored

to lose momentarily in the sun.

Started Black handed the lead

over to Quisenberry with four outs

remaining, and the league leader in

saves for the past five years fin-

ished up with customary efficiency.

Red Sox 9, Yankees 2

Boston, Jim Rice, Tony Ar-

mas and Dwight Evans the out-

field trio that accounted for over

300 runs batted in last season,

picked up right where they left off.

Rice hit a three-run homer, Armas

a two-run shot and Evans one with

the bases empty to lead the Red

Sox to a 9-2 pasting of New York.

Armas, the 1984 major-league

home run and RBI champion, tied

the score, 2-2, with a homer high

into the screen in left after Mike

Easter led off the second with a

single. After Boston went ahead, 4-

2, on a double by Evans and four

walks in the third, Evans hit a tow-

ering shot over the screen with two

out in the fifth, and the sixth, Rice

hit a three-run home run that pulled

the flagpole in center.

Backed by a 10-11 attack against

Phil Niekro and relievers Bob Shir-

ley and Joe Cowley, Dennis Boyd

earned the victory with two-inning

relief help from Bob Stanley. Boyd

allowed five hits, struck out five

and walked four in his seven inni-

ngs. "The guys came through

with the long ball for me, and others

played super defense," said Boyd.

"You can't ask for anything

more than that on an opening day."

Niekro, at 46 the oldest opening-

day starter ever, lasted four inni-

ngs and took the loss.

(UPI, AP)



Pete Rose Monday in Cincinnati: So what's a little snow?

## Pacers Withstand Bulls

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Struggling

through another dismal season, In-

diana had to withstand a furious

fourth-period rally here Monday

before defeating the weary Chicago

Bulls in the Pacers' final home

game.

Bulls 101, Pacers 98

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## OBSERVER

## Gringos and Geography

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — The world is always changing in unpredictable ways. Latin America, for example — five years ago anybody who tried to talk Latin America to a North American audience was bound to end up talking to himself.

It took the narcotics racket to change borders into fascination. We gringos still love a gangster story, and Latin America is suddenly proving one of the great ones. Newspapers, magazines and television titillate us with stories of corrupt governments in steamy climates and Hispanic godfathers so powerful they can make war on governments that bother them, including the once-fearful colossus in Washington.

Not since Al Capone's day has there been such a gripping story about crime on that scale. In fact, the bloodshed produced by the Latin American mobs makes the gangs of Capone's era seem, by comparison, like gentlemen of the old school.

Periodic news stories report entire families murdered — father, mother, babies, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins and pets — even in Yankee cities like Miami and New York.

"Drug-related killing" has become routine police jargon for these mass slayings. They seem peculiarly chilling to a Yankee public raised to believe that every hood had at least enough Robin in him to spare the women and children.

This new-style hood is alarming, like something escaped from one of our modern horror movies, those Grand Guignols in which maniacs swinging chainsaws and meat hooks wipe out entire neighborhoods.

Grisly as all this may be, it at least has the virtue of tempting the Yankee to read a little about Latin America. As a result, a lot of people now have a rough idea where Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico are situated.

In the same way, the Prohibition laws aimed at stamping out alcohol in the 1920s got millions interested in Canada, Long Island and the Jersey shore, the places the illegal booze came from.

Today's narcotics boom will probably do similar service for Latin

New York Times Service

## By Cohen and Hart: Senators Collaborate on a Spy Novel

By Lois Romano  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — He's dashing, he's dedicated, he's patriotic and pure. He's a U.S. senator, appealingly driven and predictably obsessive. He's the man of the moment, looking for love and truth, caught in a quagmire of sinister forces out to destroy his chances of becoming president.

"His life is in shambles," said Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado. "He's not very smart politically. He doesn't play the game."

"He's never been on the inside of the club, so to speak," said Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine. "On the one hand, he has pressure being put on him to spend more time with his constituents. And the press is putting pressure on him to run for president."

"He's not pretty," said Hart. "Of all the things he is, he is not pretty."

"Well," said Cohen, "he's a white male. So to that extent, he's like us."

Meet Thomas Chandler, a "moderate" senator from Connecticut and the protagonist in "The Double Man," a collaboration and first novel by Hart, 48, and Cohen, 44, just published by William Morrow & Co.

Any resemblances to persons living or dead are coincidental and not intended to start sparks flying in the Senate.

"Pleaseease," pleaded Cohen. "We really did not model him after any one of our colleagues."

Cohen and Hart have spent nearly five years — in between presidential and senatorial campaigns — writing this intricate spy yarn, filled with plots and subplots, beautiful women and plenty of slimy characters that all lead to the CIA and KGB. There are fathers looking for daughters, fathers-in-law trying to ruin sons-in-law, Cubans and Soviets and Mafiosi, and a deep-seated conspiracy that resurfaces John Kennedy's assassination.

"It's very hard to convince people that it was fun," Hart said. "The way it truly worked was over time. It took us a long time."

"We got accustomed to each other's way of thinking," Cohen said. "After a while, we were both so familiar with each character that we could write scenes and they would virtually be in an identical style. I would take a section, and Gary would take a section. We would each write a section and swap. We did that over the whole history of the project so the styles became one, they merged."

"We started out with somewhat different styles," Cohen said. "Gary has a more — um —"

"Auster," Hart offered.

"Yes, austere — a haiku-like style," said Cohen, in a joking reference to the sparseness of the Japanese 19-syllable verse. They chorused at the witicism. "My style is more baroque," he continued, "and over a period

of time I think both of us became — uh — 'We became haiku-baroque,'" Hart said.

They guffawed, though barely vibrating their pin stripes.

Cohen and Hart are probably more alike than most members of Congress. They are well-manicured and handsome and often described as "moderate" politically. Generally, they are in sync on the social issues and on opposing sides of defense issues. Cohen voted for the MX, for example, and Hart against it.

"I'd say I'm just to the right of the center and Gary is just to the left, so I guess that puts us smack in the middle," Cohen said.

"There were no conflict issues when we were writing the book because we stayed away from specific votes. We didn't even give Chandler a party."

They are considered equally ambitious for the White House, although Hart got considerably closer to this goal during the 1984 campaign.

Cohen has published "Of Sons and Sons," a collection of poetry, as well as a book about his first year in the Senate called "Roll Call."

Hart has written two books. In 1983, he published "The New Democracy," and in 1973, "Right From the Start," a book chronicling the McGovern campaign, which he managed before being elected to the Senate in 1974.

"The Double Man" is about Chandler's



Senators Hart (left), Cohen: "Haiku-baroque" writing team.

campaigning last year, and Bill was working on the book alone, he put back in all the purple moons."

Sitting in Hart's Senate office recently in their matching navy pin stripes and crisp white shirts, the senators remained polite about their differences. There was a familiarity between them, the kind that comes when two people are veterans of the same war. They are described by staff members as somewhere between "good acquaintances" and "friends."

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"The Double Man" is about Chandler's

attempt to unravel a terrorist plot that is being funded by drug trade in the United States and controlled by a renegade arm of the KGB. His investigation starts to take over his life and eventually causes the collapse of a promising career. He loses girl, job and respectability.

Chandler's romance is with Elaine Dunham, his staff assistant on the investigation. She and Chandler tap-dance around sleeping together for most of the book, and when they do, the description is less than steamy.

"We were concerned in the sense that we didn't want it to take away from the story," Hart said. "The story is not a romantic novel. What we wanted to do was handle that part tastefully without detracting from the story."

"We didn't want to use language that was maybe very scintillating, but not in good taste," said Cohen. "We wanted to handle it with some delicacy."

But a senator sleeping with an aide? Isn't that the stuff scandals are made of?

"It couldn't have been anyone else because he was totally absorbed in the investigation and she was working with him," Hart said. "It had to be somebody he had to go to. They weren't married."

One of the more revealing aspects of the book is its irreverence for the Senate as an institution, where legislators are described as "too small, too timid, too unimaginative to call for action before calamity struck."

"It's not anti-Senate," Hart said. "It's just meant to put things in perspective. Chandler has the right perspective. You live in several worlds in this institution. Chandler is meant to show that you can't go back and forth in those worlds."

Hart said that, in a way, the book allowed him to release certain impressions he acquired when he first came to the Senate and was on the special 1975 intelligence committee, chaired by the late Senator Frank Church, to investigate the CIA, FBI and foreign intelligence operations.

"Talk about intense, that was intense in terms of amount of time spent and what you were hearing," he said. "I constantly had to fight through that two-year period with reality. You walked into this hearing room, and all the doors were shut, people chased out, and it was debugged. You hear all to walk out, and you had to hear to the Coloradoans. It was an amazing experience. It's the constant shifting of gears, and Chandler tries to keep it in perspective."

Hart and Cohen were reluctant to say what lies ahead for Thomas Chandler.

"God knows," Hart said.

"Oh, he's in a big mess," Cohen said.

Which is really a roundabout way of saying that they do not want to discuss the possibility of a sequel.

## PEOPLE

## Sinatra, Mother Teresa To Get High U.S. Medals

President Ronald Reagan has named Frank Sinatra, Jimmy Stewart, Mother Teresa, the test pilot Chuck Yeager and nine others as recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the United States' highest civilian award. The awards will be presented at a White House luncheon on May 23. The other honorees: the late jazz pianist Count Basie; Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the marine explorer; the late Jerome Holland, educator and ambassador; Sidney Hook, the philosopher and educator; Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, former ambassador to the United Nations; the late George M. Low, educator and NASA administrator; the late Frank Reynolds, ABC-TV anchorman; S. Dillon Ripley, former secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington; and General Albert Cady Wedemeyer.

It may have been nearly 40 years since they saw duty, but Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle, 88, who led the first bomber raid on the Japanese mainland in 1942, and Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, also 88, who

played a key role as commander of U.S. and Allied air forces in Europe and the Mediterranean, have been confirmed by the Senate for promotion to full general.

The sister of Dorothy Stratton, the slain Playmate, has filed a \$5-million libel suit against Burt Elbridge, her stepfather, and Hugh Hefner, the Playboy magazine founder. The suit, filed in Los Angeles, contends that Elbridge and Hefner falsely told reporters last week that the director Peter Bogdanovich "seduced" Louise B. Hoogstraten, 16, when she was 13 and that Bogdanovich also had seduced her mother, Nelly Schap.

Elbridge, 71, died in 1977. Hefner, 44, died in 1984. Stratton, 20, who was Playboy's 1980 Playmate of the Year, was shot to death in August 1980 by her estranged husband, Paul Snider, who then killed himself.

Charlene Tilton, who plays Lucy Ewing in the "Dallas" television show, was married to the Scottish entertainer Dominick Allen in an Easter church ceremony in California. It was the second marriage for Tilton, 25, and the first for Allen, 27, a singer, actor and composer.

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